#### THE MADISONIAN.

THOMAS ALLEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

## TO THE REPUBLICANS OF THE UNITED

A year has elapsed since we first issued our Prospectus for the publication of the Madisonian. During this eventful period we have been engaged in a severe conflict, as interesting and important to the Republic; as any that has transpired since its organization. The cause, and our course, have attached to us many interests which will not permit us to retire as we contemplated.

A period has arrived, therefore, when it has become necessary, in justice to ourself and the public, to indicate our course for the future.

It is well remembered that the Madisonian was established in the conviction that the great character and interests of the country, as well as the success of the administration, required another organ at the seat of the National Government. Born in the Republican tauth, and nurtured in Republican doctrines, we were desirous of seeing the leading principles of the party to which we were attached, preserved and carried out, not only in theory, but in practice. We pledged ourself to sustain the principles and doctrines of the Republican party, as delineated by Mr. Madison, and came here in good faith to support the present administration upon the principles which governed the party which elected Mr. Van Buren, and upon the pledges by which that election was secured. We have, throughout, strictly adhered to those principles. Had the Executive of this nation done the same; had he received in the spirit in which it was offered, the advice of his best friends, the continuance of this paper would not have been necessary, nor should we have beheld the distracted counsels by which he is governed, or have seen the disjointed and defeated party by which he is surrounded.

nor should we have beheld the distracted counsels by which he is governed, or have seen the disjointed and defeated party by which he is surrounded.

No Chief Magistrate, since the days of Washington, ever came to that high station under more favorable auspices than Mr. Van Buren. A combination of circumstances, which seldom transpire, clearly indicated the way to the affections of the people, and gave him the power to have disarmed opposition by the very measures which would have established his comularity. But ill comended and evil counsels prepopularity. But, ill-omened and evil counsels pre-vailed, and the hopes of that political millennium, which many Republicans cherished as the fulfilment of their creed were disappointed and postponed.

Whilst the Manisonian and its friends were en-

deavoring to restore the prosperity of the country, the Executive and his advisers were urging forward measures directly calculated to destroy it-to keep measures directly calculated to destroy it—to keep the country convulsed and prostrate—measures, subversive of the principles of Republican government, and tending to the establishment of an unmittigated despotism. Accompanied as they were by a war upon the cateour system of the country, and an unusual spirit of intolerance, denunciation and proscription, justice could not have required nor honesty expected any support from consistent Republicans. In that spirit of independence and love of freedom which characterized the founders of our institutions, we resisted these nefarious attempts to depreciate and destroy them, with the best of our ability. The same spirit which prompted us to do this, finds no justification in supporting the men who made it necessary.

this, ands no justification in supporting the men who made it necessary.

It is an incontrovertible truth, that every prominent act of this administration has been an open, unequivocal violation of every principle and profession upon which Mr. Van Buren was elevated to the Chief Magistracy by the people.

In his upholding the specie circular, which made discriminations, nanuthorized by law and which

In his upholding the specie circular, which made discriminations unauthorized by law, and which had been twice condemned by Congress;

In his recommending the Sub-Treasuay scheme, contemplating a union of the purse and the sword, and the subversion of the entire practice of the government, and still persisting in it, notwithstanding it has been four times condemned by the Representatives of the people;

In his recommendation of a Bankrupt law to be passed by Congress applicable only to corporations.

passed by Congress, applicable only to corporations, so that this government should possess an absolute control over all the State institutions, and be able to crush them all, at pleasure; and taking all jurisdic tion over them from the hands of the State tribunals

In his breaking faith with the States, by recommending a repeal of the distribution law;

In his repeated recommendations of the issue of Treasury notes, to supply the place of legal money, recurring thus to the exploded and ruinous practice of depreciated government paper money for a circular content.

recurring thus to the exploded and ruinous practice of depreciated government paper money, for a circulating medium; thus exercising a power derived only from a loose construction of the Constitution, and repudiated by the best Republican authorities; In his attempt to establish a Treasury Bank with an irredeemable paper-money translator. In his effort to overthrow the State Bank Deposite system, established by President Jackson, and take the public moneys into his actual custody and control:

In his attempt to divorce the government from the interests and sympathies of the people;

In his attempt to create a "multitude of new offices, and to send swarms of officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance;"

In his attempt to "take away our charters, abolish are next valuable laws, and alter, fundamentally, the

our most valuable laws, and alter, fundamentally, the

our most valuable laws, and alter, fundamentally, the powers of our governments;"

In his display of sectional partiality;
In his cold indifference to the interests and wants of the people during a period of extreme suffering;
In his attempt to throw discredit upon, and eventually, to crush the State banks, through the revenue power of the government, and embarrass the resumption of species payments.

sumption of specie payments;
In permitting the patronage of his office to come in conflict with the freedom of elections;
In his open contempt of the will of the people as expressed through the ballot box;
In his attempt to eram obnoxious measures down the throats of dissenting brethren by means unbecoming a magnanimous Chief Magistrate;
In his refusal to acquiesce in the decisions of the

majority; and In the despotic attempt of his partisans in the U S. Senate, on the 2d July, inst. to seize the public treasure, by abolishing all law for its custody and

safe keeping.

He has abandoned the principles by which he came

He has abandoned the principles by which he came into power, and consequently, the duty which they prescribed; and he has so obstinately persevered in his erroneous course as to preclude all reasonable hope of his retracing it.

And finally, to this long catalogue of grievances, we may add, what may be considered a minor offence, but certainly a very obnoxious one, that confence, but certainly a very obnoxious one, that confences the constitution of his character.

trary to all preconceived opinions of his character, Mr. Van Buren has rendered himself the most inaccessible, both to friends and adversaries, of all the Chief Magistrates that ever filled his station.

And from all these considerations, to what conclusion can the nation come, but that their Chief Magistrate is either wanting in integrity, or wanting in cancellar. we need not say that we expected different things

of a public servant, bound by his sacred pledges, to regard the national will as the supreme law of the Republic. That blind infatuation which has heeded not this rule of the American people, must and ought to meet its reward and sink in indiscriminate and everlasting overthrow.

The financial policy of this Administration cannot

The financial policy of this Administration cannot be sustained upon any principle of necessity, expediency, utility, practical philosophy, or sound economy. Its plain object, the perpetuity of power, and its plain effect, the destruction of the banktng system, require, of course, too great a sacrifice from the American people to be, for a moment, tolerated.

The great desideratum, a sound, uniform, and convenient currency, and a system that will equalize, as nearly as practicable, the domestic exchanges, is demanded by the practical wants of the people, and, sooner or later, in one form or another, will be ob-

manded by the practical wants of the people, and, sooner or later, in one form or another, will be obtained by them. To accomplish this end, and to "preserve and regulate" the credit system of the untry, which this administration has attempted to

mpair, will be one of the great objects for which re feel constrained to continue our labors. No Administration of this Government can prosper, none deserve to succeed, that is not Conserva-rive, both in theory and practice. Enlightened im-provements, and liberal practicable reforms may be permitted and encouraged in our system, but violent asures of destruction, and unrestrained extremes by those who wish to preserve unimpaired the m free and perfect form of government, yet devised for

the enjoyment and protection of mankind.

Political toleration should be as liberal and extensive as religious toleration, which is guaranteed by

Ethicalism in whatever party or shape it may ap-ear, should be repudiated and sturdily opposed. The science of Government should not be permitted to degenerate among us in a vulgar pursuit of party advantages, nor the lofty ambition of real statesmen into a selfish and perpetual scramble for office. Let the example and the fate of this administration be a monument and a warning through all

Our labors shall continue for the promotion of sound principles, and the general welfare of the country, tather than the selfish ends of personal or party

The support of Republican principles, as deline-ated by the father of the constitution, would be in-consistent with the support in any contingency of

# THE MADISONIAN.

VOL II.-NO. 15.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1838.

WHOLE NO. 154.

a man whose whole course of measures has been but a continual violation of every sound tenet of Republicanism, and one continued crusade against popular rights and national interests.

At a proper time, the Madisonian will be prepared to sustain, for the highest offices in the government, such "honest and capable" candidates as public sentiment shall seem to indicate—such as shall seem best calculated to concentrate the greatest Demogratic Republicans support—to overthrow the measures which have, thus far, proved destructive to the best interests of the country, and at the same time to send which have, thus far, proved destructive to the best interests of the country, and at the same time to send into retirement the men who have attempted to force them upon a reluctant and a resisting people.—Above all, such as shall be most likely to preserve

Above all, such as shall be most likely to preserve the Construction of the country to perpetuate its Usion, and totransmit the public liberties, unimpaired to posterity. We constantly remember the name we have assumed; and we shall be unworthy of it, whenever the preservation of the constitution ceases to be our first and chief object.

We are not to be understood, in any view, as forsaking Democratic References principles. The merit of apostacy belongs to the Executive, and the friends, whose political fortunes he has involved. Those principles, in any event, we shall firmly adhere to, and consistently and ardently support.

In endeavoring to accomplish these great objects, there will undoubtedly be found acting in concert, many who have heretofore differed on other matters. That they have honestly differed, should be a sufficient reason for not indulging in crimination and recrimination in relation to the past. Let former errors, on all sides, be overlooked or forgotten, as the only means by which one harmonious movement may be made to restore the Government to its ancient purity, and to redeem our republican institutions from the spirit of radicalism which threatens cient purity, and to redeem our republican institu-tions from the spirit of radicalism, which threatens

tions from the spirit of radicalism, which threatens to subvert them.

That small patriotic band, that have dared to separate themselves from a party to serve their country, now occupy a position not less eminent than responsible. They hold the Balance of Political Power. Let it not tremble in their hands! And as they hold it for their country, so may the Balance of Eternal Justice be holden for them!

The Madisonian will continue to be published hree times a week during the sittings of Congress, and twice a week during the recess, at \$5 per annum, payable, invariably, in advance.

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the or more transmitting their subscriptions together.

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Its operations upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception. The common remark of those who have used it in the Piles, is "It acts like a charm." The Piles.—The price \$1 is refunded to any person who will use a bottle of Hay's Limiment for the Piles, and return the empty bottle without being cured. These are the positive orders of the proprietor to the Agents; and out of many thousands sold, not one has been unsuccessful.

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All Editors who will have a considered to one dozen of the article weekly paper, shall be entitled to one dozen of the article weekly paper, shall be entitled to one dozen of the article weekly paper, shall be entitled to one dozen of the article weekly paper, shall be entitled to one dozen of the article weekly paper, shall be entitled to one dozen of the article weekly paper, shall be entitled to one dozen of the article weekly paper, shall be entitled to one dozen of the article weekly paper, shall be entitled to one dozen of the article weekly paper, shall be entitled to one dozen of the article weekly paper, shall be entitled to one dozen of the article weekly paper, shall be entitled to one dozen of the article weekly paper, shall be entitled to one dozen of the article weekly paper, shall be entitled to one dozen of the article weekly paper.

### HEADACHE.

HEADACHE.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE, which has been used in families, every member of which has had sick headache from infancy, as a constitutional family complaint, and has cured effectually in every instance yet known, amounting to many hundreds. It is not unpleasant to the taste, and does not prevent the daily avocations of one using it; it must be persevered in, and the cure is gradual, but certain and permanent, Instances are constantly multiplying where this distressing complaint is completely relieved and cured, although of years standing, by the use of Dr. Spohn's celebrated remedy.—One decided preference is its pleasantness, having none of the nauseating effect of common drugs.

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of the nauscating effect of common areas.

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ork.

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THE FIRST NUMBER OF THE SIXTEENTH VOLUME OF THE NEW-YORK MIRROR was issued on the thirteenth day of June. It contained a Portrait of Charles Sprague, the American Poet, engraved by Parker from a painting by Harding; and a Vignetic Titlepage; these will be succeeded by three costly and magnifecent Engravings on Steel, by the best Artists, designed and engraved from original paintings for the work. Etchings on Wood, by Adams, Johnson, and others, will also embellish the forthcomic volume; besides fifty pieces of rare, beautiful, and popular Music, arranged for the Pianoforte, Guitar, Harp, etc.

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tinction.

As only a limited number of copies will be issued, those desirous of commencing their subscriptions with the commencement of the sixteenth volume can be supplied, by directing their communications, post paid, to the editors, enclosing the subscription price, five dollars, payable, in

directing their communications, post paid, to the editors, enclosing the subscription price, five dollars, payable, in all cases, in advance.

The editorial conduct of the new volume will be under the charge of Epes Sarokav, and will contain, as heretofore, contributions from Messrs, Morris, Fay, Cox, Captain Marryat, Sheridan Knowles, Inman, Willis, and a list of two hundred others, well known to the reading community. In the variety, interest, amusement and instruction of its literary department, and the splendor of its embellishments, the beauty of its musick, and the elegance of its typography, it is intended to render the new volume, in all respects, equal, if not superior, to its predecessors; and it is universally admitted that no work extant furnishes such valuable equivalents for the trifling amount at which it is afforded per annum, as the Mirror. In an advertisement like the present, it is not possible to state all our plans for the new volume; and, if it were, it would not be necessary for a journal that is so extensively known, not only throughout the United States and Great Britain, but wherever the English language is spoken. Suffice it to say, that neither pains, labor, talent, industry, nor expense, shall be spared to render it a light, graceful, and agreeable melange of polite, and elegant literature, as well as an ornament to the periodical press of the United States—intended alike for the perusal of our fair and gentle country women, the secluded student, the man of business, and all of both sexes possessing a particle of taste or refinement—and while its pages never will contain a single word or sentence that would vibrate unpleasantly upon the ear of the most sensitive daughter of Eve, they will be rendered not the less acceptable to the opposite sex.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1
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the city of New York. Communications, post paid, must
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period than one year. New subscribers may be supplied
from the beginning of the present volume. july 21

SCHOOL NOTICE.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

MISS ANGELICA GILBERT & Miss EDWARDS recommence their Boarding School at New Haven on the 1st Oct. next.

And to those who are seeking information of Schools at this time, it may be acceptable to learn, that they have been engaged in teaching young ladies more than twelve years, and with the aid of two Assistants carry their pupils through the lower as well as higher branches of English education:—that those who study Natural Philosophy and Chemistre,—beckers but the branches of English education:—that those who study Natural Philosophy and Chemistre,—beckers but the branches of English education:—that those who study Natural Philosophy and Chemistre,—beckers but the branches of English education is taught by a French Lady: Music, vocal and instrumental, by Miss GILBERT. Their establishment accommodates very conveniently about thirty boarders.

Reference may be had to Parents and Guardians of their scholars from several distant as well as near States, and by permission of a few friends, well known to the community; among the former especially the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, Caleb C. Woodhull, Leonard Kip, President Duer and William Cairres, Jun. Esqrs., New York; Jacob Le Roy, Genesce; Erastus Sparrow, Buffals; A. B. Spooner of Petersburg, Va.; James H. Southall, of Halifax, N. C.; James Sanford, Mobile; Hon. Gustavus Swan, of Columbus, Ohio; Reuben Booth, Esq., Danburg, Ct.; and among the latter to Governor Marey and Jesse Buel, Esq., Albany; as well as to the Rev. Dr. Croswell and Professor Silliman, of New Haven.

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sent times, 3 volumes octavo, just received from Londor nd for sale by F. TAYLOR.

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NEW NOVEL.—The Woman of the World, by the authoress of Diaz of a Disennuyce, 2 volumes, is just published and this day received, for sale by F. TAYLOR, or for circulation among the subscribers to the Waverly Circulating Library.

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June; The Museum for June, and many other new books
inly 11

THE MADISONIAN

FOR THE MADISONIAN.

DESTRUCTION OF BABYLON. The night is beautiful.-The joyous moon Is gliding 'mid a thousand twinkling stars, Along the dark blue sky; and sweetly fall Her brilliant beams on tow'rs and minarets, And lofty palaces and gilded domes Of BABYLON. 'Though 'tis the mid-night hour, Yet songs of joy are heard, and gentle sounds Of music fill the air. The fitful light Of many torches, ever and anon Is seen to dart across the gloomy ways, Till all the mighty city is illumed !-Now are the viands spread, whilst ruddy wine Flows freely, and the laugh and festive song Become more loud and frequent .-

--- In the dance, The light and sportive dance, now maidens fair With chosen youths engage. A thousand eyes Beam bright with pleasure, and a thousand hearts Throb with delight !-

- A loud and fearful cry

Breaks on the revelry !- The festal songs Have ceds of Incode by the Tissue It And all the multitudes, immoveable, List for the repetition of the sound So shrill and awful. Now, behold! there comes A woman, frantic in her fear,-a child Press'd to her bosom, whilst a reckless band Of soldiers follow, with their swords unsheathed Threat'ning her life. Ah! see, the steel descends Mother and child repose in Death's embrace!

The enemy in ev'ry street appears, With lances beaming in the moon's soft beam, And banners spread upon the mid-night air. In vain, oh, wretched citizens! ye call For mercy, and in vain ye rush to arms. Still like a torrent onward sweeps the foe, And death and desolation mark his course;

And slowly now the shades of night retire, [pale, As o'er the eastern hills the sun appears !-- Look upon Barylon. Alas! its tow'rs in ruins strew the ground; The dead and dying, children, women, men, The rich and poor, the freeman and the slave, All-all are indiscriminately heap'd, Like mountains, in the streets! Oh, BARYLON! Thy crimes, like murder'd Abel's blood, had long

The moon sinks down the sky-the stars grow

That vengeance which hath now o'ertaken thee. 'Twas the decree of Gop that laid thee low! WILFRED.

Ascended up to Heav'n, and oft provoked

Washington City, September, 1838. The following exquisite lines are from the Knick-erbocker for September. They are replete with the most beautiful philosophy, and breathe the very soul A PSLAM OF LIFE.

A challenge to its end, And when it comes, say, 'Welcome, friend.' WHAT THE BEART OF THE YOUNG MAN SAID TO THE PSALMIST, Tell me not, in mournful numbers, Life is but an empty dream! For the soul is dead that slumbers, Life is real-life is earnest-

Life that shall send

And the grave is not its goal:
Dust thou art; to dust returnest,
Was not spoken of the soul. Not enjoyment, and not sorrow, Is our destin'd end or way; But to act, that each to-morrow Find us farther than to-day.

Art is long, and time is fleeting,
And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

In the world's broad field of battle In the bivouac of Life, Be not like dumb, driven cattle! Be a hero in the strife!

Trust no Future, howe'er pleasant! Heart within, and God o'er head!

Lives of great men all around us We can make our lives sublime, And, departing, leave behind us Footsteps on the sands of time. Footsteps, that, perhaps another,

Sailing o'er life's solemn main, A forlorn and shipwreck'd brother, Seeing, shall take heart again.

Let us then up and doing, With a heart for any fate; Still achieving, still pursuing, Learn to labor and to wait.

THE TURK AND THE ENGLISHMAN .- A Mr. Urquhart, who has travelled extensively and resided for many years in Eastern countries, has lately published a book of his adventures and observations, in which we find the subjoined curious antithetical portraiture

of Turks and Englishmen. "Europeans commemorate the laying of the foundation stone: Turks celebrate the covering in of the roof. Among the Turks, a beard is the mark of dignity; with us, of negligence. Shaving the head is, with them, a custom; with us a punishment. We take off our gloves before our sovereign; they cover their hands with their sleeves. We enter an apartment with our head uncovered; they enter an apartment with the feet uncovered. With them the men have their necks and their arms naked; with us, the women have their arms and necks naked. With us the women parade in gay colors, the men in sombre; with them, in both cases, it is the reverse. With us, the men ogle the women; in Turkey, the women ogle the men. With us, the lady looks shy and bashful; in Turkey it is the gentleman. In Europe, a lady cannot visit a gentleman; in Turkey, she can. In Turkey, a gentleman cannot visit a lady; in Europe, he can. There the ladies always wear trowsers, and the gentlemen sometimes wear petticoats. With us, the red cap is the symbol of license; with them, it is the hat. In our rooms the roof is white and the wall is colored; with them, the wall is white and the roof colored.

In Turkey, there are gradations of social rank without privileges; in England, there are privileges without corresponding social distinction. With us, social forms and etiquette supersede domestic ties; with them, the etiquette of relationship supersedes that of society. With,us, the schoolmaster appeals to the authority of the parent; with them, the parent has to appeal to the superior authority and responsibility of the schoolmaster. With us, a student is punished by being "confined to chapel;" with them, a scholar is punished by being exclueed from the mosque. Their the manners of children. Among us, mas- blind, the mourning mother, the orphan child

ters require characters with their servants; in Turkey, servants inquire into the characters of masters. We consider dancing a polite recreation; they consider it a disgraceful avo-

In Turkey, religion restrains the imposition of political taxes; in England, the govern-ment imposes taxes for religion. In England, the religion of the State exacts contribution from sectarians; in Turkey, the religion of the State protects the property of sectarians against government taxes. An Englishman will be astonished at what he calls the absence of public credit in Turkey; the Turk will be amazed at our national debt. The first will despise the Turks for having no organization to facilitate exchange; the Turk will be astounded to perceive, in England, laws to impede the circulation of commerce. The Turk will wonder how government can be carried on divided opinions; the Englishman will not believe that without oppositian, inde-pendence can exist. In Turkey, commotion may exist without disaffection; in England, disaffection exists without commotion. A European in Turkey, will consider the administration of justice defective; a Turk, in Europe, will consider the principles of law unjust. The first would esteem property, in Turkey, insecure against violence; the second would consider property in England, insecure against law. The first would marve how, without lawyers, law can be administered; the second would marvel how, with lawyers, justice can be obtained. The first would be startled at the want of a check upon the central government; the second would be amazed at the absence of control over the local administration. We cannot conceive immutability in the principles of the State, compatible with well-being; they cannot conceive that what is good and just is capable of change

The Englishman will esteem the Turk unhappy because he has no public amusements; the Turk will reckon the man miserable who lacks amusements at home. The Englishman will look on the Turk as destitute of taste, because he has no pictures; the Turk will consider the Englishman destitute of feeling, from his disregard to nature. The Turk will be horrified at prostitution and bastardy; the Englishman at polygamy. The first will be disgusted at our haughty treatment of our inferiors; the second will revolt at the purchase of slaves. They will reciprocally call each other fanatic in religion-dissolute in morals-uncleanly in habits-unhappy in the developement of their sympathies and their tastes-destitute severally of political freedom-each will consider the other unfit for good society. The European will term the Turk pompous and sullen; the Turk will call the European flippant and vulgar. It may therefore be imagined how interesting, friendly, and harmonious must be the intercourse between the two."

WHERE ARE OUR POETS ?- The National Farla indultura in a permanified, complaint proved lukewarm in their directions Muses and have sacrificed their poetical tastes upon the altar of mammon, ambition or poli-litical strife. He says:

Cui bono is the great leading question in the mouths of our poets, as well as of our philosophers, respecting every proposition.
'Who will profit by it?' 'Will it put money in my purse?" Where is Halleck, the inimitable author of Fanny, Alnwick Castle, and Bozzaris? Posting books in New York, as a merchant's clerk, at so much per annum. Where is Bryant, the poet of Thanatopsis and the Ages? A political gladiator-who watches more the issue of a new election than poem. Where is American Goldsmith, who painted with such master skill the secret workings of 'Curiosity,' and chaunted the advent of the 'Winged Worshipers?' Counting out gold and silver in a bank-content with the paper immortality which the impress of his name upon a bank note can give him. Where is Dana, the solemn poet of the soul?

'Idle Man,' immured in his closet, content with what he has done, or busy in surveying his cultivated acres. Percival is no longer the sweet warbler that was so enchantingly listened to in other days. He is now we believe, a student of the exact sciences. wedded to rocks, secondary formations, or dry historical details, and 'sleeps, regardless of his once bright fame.' Willis is raising onions and turnips on his farm, and thinks more of the cool draughts from the Susquehannah than those from the Piercan Springs. He has settled down into a plain farmer, in cow-hide boots and a cock'd hat of most unmentionable proportions. Hillhouse, the author of Hadad, is sleeping upon his lyre, or has thrown it aside for more lucrative employment than those of poesy. Holmes, the most original and Waggstaffean of all our poets has taken to compounding pills and is a regular Doctor Medicinæ. Our other poetical aspirants are as unpoetically employed. They now and then throw off a few tolerable verses for a Magazine or Annual, but not one of them has the courage to attempt a continued flight. They are afraid to trust their pinions in the Empyrean regions of fancy. deed, some of the best poetical talent in the country is at present engaged upon dramatic composition. In this line as most successful, may be mentioned in particular the Sargeant's and the accomplished authoress of Miriam, a ooem not inferior to the Hadad of Hillhouse Perhaps this is not to be regretted. We have as yet but few good dramas, fit either for the stage or which will bear a second perusal in the closet, and a noble prize awaits him who shall give the world a master-piece in that species of composition.

" None are all Evil."-The subjoined feeling and benevolent sentiments are taken from the "Seventh Age of Shakspeare," in the September number of the Knickerbocker Magazine:

"See the disappointed man, the ruined spendthrift, the murderer, the drunkard, the thief, the liar, the traitor. Imagine their feelings, they are men. You have your faultsyou know you have. You cannot despise them. The very feeling that tells you you are their superior, in all points, convicts you of inferiority. Oh, pity not the poor, for labor children have the manners of men; our men | sweetens rest; pity not the sick, the lame, the

—pity not these, as you pity the wicked!— Vice is the accident of early education. Men are scattered like the seeds in the field of the world; some fall in good ground, some in stony places, some in rank, weedy spots; oh, pity the wicked! They have still the power of reason, know what virtue is, and remember their early years, and the peace that goodness breathes around the beart; peace like the se-senity of early morning in the country. They stand with their immortal natures all soiled and polluted. The bitter taunt and neglect of the world keeps them in mind of what the and the soul talks to itself in language bitterer than human friend can utter to another .-Language,' says a benevolent and eloquent clergyman, 'Implying scorn of our fellow beings, should not be used without extreme caution and discrimination, and without a feeling of evident pity and regret, that a being so nobly gifted, should so degrade himself. The meanest knave, the basest profligate, the reeling drunkard-what a picture does he present of a glorious nature in ruins! Let a tear fall as he passes. Let us blame and athor, if we must, but let us reverence and pity still.— What hopes are cast down, what powers are wasted, what means, what indefinite possibilities of improvement, are turned into gloomy disappointment. What is the man, and what might he be? The very body, with its fine organization, with its wonderful workmanship, groans and sickens, ween it is made the instrument of base indulgence. The spirit sighs in its secret places, over its meanness, its treachery and dishonor. There is a nobler mind, in the degraded body, that retires within itself, and will not look through the dimmed eye, and will not shine through the bloated and stolid countenance; there is a holier conscience that will not strengthen the arm that is stretched out to defraud; but sometimes makes that arm tremble with its paralysing touch, and sometimes shakes, as with thun-der, the whole soul of the guilty transgressor. Take heart, poor sinner! thou weak brother of humanity! Be up and be a man; let not thy despair drive thee deeper still in guilt .-Thou hast been sorely tried but for nothing. Not always shall it be it so; not always shall thy body weigh down thy mind."

From the London Court Journal, of Sept. 1. LONDON AND PARISIAN FASHIONS.

The bodies of dresses continue to be made en cœur, the sleeves moderately wide, the skirts long, but less full than they have been worn, and trimmed with five or six narrow, small, straight flounces, festonnes or dentelles. Large mantelets the same as the dress, silk shawls lined or single, but trimmed with lace, and mantelets of black silks, edged with bias of color, are fashionable in Paris. White dresses are literally loaded with lace.

Some new sleeves have appeared, they are full at the top, sometimes terminating with a cuff, others, when intended for dress, open and hanging from the elbow; the gathers are enclosed at the arm-hole in a kind of jockey or bias piece, almost flat, from which the sleeve commences: the whole is demi-bouffant.

Dresses with rows of flounces are made in various styles, but the greatest novelty is with

festons of color or plain. Peignoirs, for morning or evening, are made in every description of muslin or gauze without tulle in front, but the back tight; when the corsage is plain a long ceinture of the same material is worn, forming a rosette with long cherche and simple. On a half high dress, a continued round the skirt nearing a hounce. Organdy is much in fashion, and though springs in color and applications of velvet have been attempted, the simplicity of the plain muslin is preferred by many. Vandykes at this mo-ment divide favor with flounces, many of which are scolloped in color, in cock's-comb or deep Vandykes, as well as the fichus a la paysanne, and even collars. A new material for dresses is the Arabian foulard, with ecru ground, and figured all over in Moorish or

Arabian patterns. The small aprons now worn are often of plaid silk trimmed with a fringe or black lace; laine, embroidered in shaded silks, the bouquets rising terminate under the pockets. The carnation color is fashionable for materials for dress, ribbons, flowers, and all objects of the toilette. Many plaids are preparing, of which the checks are large for the autumn, in which black flounces of black lace, will produce a beautiful effect. Ribbon is very much used in every object of dress for coiffures, nœuds on the front of redingotes, wide ceintures of shaded broches plaids, or fleurs de sises a la Pompadour, also as etoiles, or ceintures, with epaulieres cut out in Vandykes, which are very pretty in evening dress; the ribbon is then requently edged with a narrow black blond.

Shawls of plain cachemire with deep fringes are found pretty and suitable as summer A style of cap termed cap ruce, is new and pretty; it is made of plain tulle, edged all

round with a ruche of tulle, and ornamented on each side with a wreath of cloves, trimming descends each side in wide-squared appets ruched all around.

CASIMIR PERIER, on being called an "aris-

tocrat," by one of the privileged classes, replied: " My only aristocracy is the superiority which industry, frugality, perseverance, and intelligence will always assure to every man in a free state of society. I belong only to those privileged classes to which you may all belong in your turn. They are not privileges created for us, but created by us. Our wealth is our own; we have made it. Our ease is our own; we have gained it by the sweat of our brows, or by the labor of our minds. Our position in society is not conferred upon us, but purchased by ourselves-with our own intellect, application, zeal, prudence and industry. If you remain inferior to us, it is because you have not the intellect or the industry, the zeal or the sobriety, the patience or the application, necessary to your advancement. This is not our fault, but your own. You wish to become rich, as some men do to become wise; but there is no royal road to wealth any more than there is to knowledge. You sigh for the ease and repose of wealth, but you are not willing to do that which is necessary to procure them. The husbandman who will not till his ground, shall reap nothing but thistles and briers. You think the commodities in human society are useless and misdirected, if you do not become wealthy and powerful by the changes; but what right have you to expect, you idlers and drones in the hive, you shall always be fed on the honey and sweets of life? What right have you, who do nothing for yourselves, your families, your communes, your arrondissements, departments, your country or your kind, to imagine that you will be selected by them for their favor, their confidence, and their reward.